

THE SALISBURY GUIDE;

Giving an Account of
The Antiquities of OLD SARUM,
And of the ancient and present State of
The City of NEW SARUM;

Its Fairs, Markets, Trade, religious and charitable
Foundations, the Cathedral, and the most
remarkable Monuments therein.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

An Accurate Description of STONEHENGE;

ALSO

An Account of WILTON, AMESBURY, LONG-
FORD, and FONTHILL Houses;

Pointing out whatever is most valuable and worthy Attention
in each.

With the Times of the coming in and going out of
the POSTS, COACHES, CARRIERS, &c.

Interspersed with many curious and useful Particulars, very ne-
cessary to be known by every one frequenting the City,
whether on Business or Pleasure.

THE TENTH EDITION.

Corrected and considerably enlarged.

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SALISBURY GUIDE

THE HISTORY OF OLD SALISBURY



By J. H. B. ...

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P R E F A C E.

FEW Places in ENGLAND merit a particular description more than SALISBURY, and its neighbourhood; few can boast of such ancient and venerable Remains as OLD SARUM, and STONEHENGE; and fewer of so noble and magnificent a Palace as that of WILTON HOUSE; not to mention the elegant Seats of the Duke of QUEENSBERRY, the Earl of RADNOR, Lord ARUNDELL, and WILLIAM BECKFORD, Esq. nor the unrivalled beauty of our Cathedral, with the extent of the City, the number of Inhabitants, the spaciousness of our Streets, our Trade, &c.

How

How pleasing and inviting soever the subject is, it is something remarkable, that of the many ingenious men to be found in SALISBURY, none of them have hitherto done justice to its History and Antiquities. Neither would the Editor presume, amid this general silence, to offer any thing to the Public Eye, was he not encouraged thereto by a MS. in his possession, drawn up by the late Mr. FRANCIS PRICE, Surveyor to the Cathedral: In the composition of this, Mr. PRICE was assisted by some Gentlemen well acquainted with the subject; however as he did not live to perfect it, many errors remained in his draught; these have been carefully corrected, and the defective parts supplied by some Gentlemen, to whose advice and assistance the Public are obliged for the SALISBURY GUIDE, which otherwise had remained in oblivion.

The

PREFACE.

The Reader will find an accurate Account of OLD SARUM, and an Epitome of INIGO JONES's and Dr. STUKELY's Description of STONEHENGE, in a clear and intelligible manner; with many of the Curiosities at WILTON HOUSE; and a number of interesting and useful particulars, not generally known, and consequently entertaining both to the residents in the County, as well as to Strangers, who may resort to SALISBURY, either on business or pleasure.

Since the First Edition of this Guide, some considerable Additions and Improvements have been communicated, and will be found in their proper places.

The Editor begs leave to assure the Public, and the Gentlemen of SALISBURY and its Neighbourhood in particular, that he has been at a very considerable
expence

expence in collecting every Historical Remnant, relative to that City and its environs; and humbly hopes, that this Guide, and *The Antiquities of Old and New Sarum*, lately published by him, will be found to contain every thing of consequence on this subject.

He acknowledges the encouragement he has received, and begs a continuance of it.

THE

SALISBURY GUIDE.

SECT. I.

Of OLD SARUM.

FROM a view of the present state of Old Sarum, the subject perhaps may appear extremely jejune and unimportant. That it once had a beautiful Cathedral, was the residence of a feudal Earl, whose power was little short of regal; that it had a Bishop with numbers of Clergy, and multitudes daily flocking to it for devotion and protection, will be believed but by those who are acquainted with its history: yet to behold it at this day, stript of its buildings, the very foundations of them raised, its walls, its pristine strength, and glory, the mock of our modern and polite age, will shew to all, the instability of sublunary things, and consequently their real value; we shall view the improvements of our times in a modest light, not knowing how far they may be surpassed in some future period.

B

Ireland

Leland in his Itinerary, (which he dedicated to Henry VIII.) specifies the State of Old Sarum in his time.

“ The City of Old Saresbyri stonding on an
 “ hille, is distant from the new a mile by north
 “ weste, and is in compace half a mile and more.
 “ This thing hath been auncient, and exceed-
 “ ing strong, but syngs the building of New
 “ Saresbyri, it went totally to ruin. Sum think
 “ that lak of water causid the inhabitantes to
 “ relinquish the place, yet were ther manny
 “ welles of swete water; sum say that after
 “ that in tyme of civile wars, that castelles and
 “ waullid touns wer kept, that the Castellanes
 “ of Old Saresbyri and the Chanons could not
 “ agree, insomuch that the Castellanes upon
 “ tyme prohibited them cumming from proces-
 “ sion and rogation to re entre the toun.
 “ Whereupon the Bischop and they consulting
 “ togethir, at the last began a Church on their
 “ own proper soyle, and then the people resortid
 “ strait to New Saresbyri and builded ther, and
 “ then in continuance were a great numbere of
 “ the houses of Old Saresbyri pullid down, and
 “ set up at New Saresbyri. Osmunde, Erl
 “ of Dorchestre and after Bischop of Saresbyri
 “ erectid his Cathedral Church ther in the west
 “ part of the toun, and also his palace, wherof
 “ now no token is but only a chappelle of Our
 “ Lady yet stonding and meyntaind. The

“ wa

was a paroch Church of the Holy Rode beside
 in Old Saresbyri, and another over the este
 gate, whereof some tokens yet remayne. I
 do not perceyue that there were any mo gates
 in Old Saresbyri then to, one by the este and
 another by weste, withoute eche of these gates
 was a fair suburbe, and yn the este suburbe
 was a paroch Church of St. John, and yet
 ther is a chappelle stonding.

“ Ther hath been houses in tyme of mynde
 inhabitid in the este suburbe of Old Saresbyri
 but now ther is not one house, neyther with-
 in Old Saresbyri, nor withoute inhabitid.
 Ther was a right fair and strong castelle
 within Old Saresbyri longging to the Erles
 of Saresbyri, especially the Longspees. I
 reede that one Gualterus was the first Erle
 after the conquest of it.” Thus far Leland.
 On this we may observe, that the religious
 foundations in Old Sarum were of very great
 antiquity; the kingdom being in great confu-
 sion during the Saxon and Danish invasions,
 made the Clergy seek for places of defence to
 protect them from the ravages and depredations
 committed by these adventurers. Nothing but
 such a pressing necessity could induce them to
 erect St. Mary's Holy Rood, the Cathedral,
 and another Church within so narrow a compass
 as 2000 feet, and Old Sarum contained no more.
 Let us compare the preceding with the subse-
 quent

quent account of Old Sarum made by a late eminent Architect.†

This antient Fortrefs seems to have been formed upon the extreme end, or termination of a hill, which commands an extensive prospect: from this it was separated by the removal of vast quantities of earth, and thereby reduced to the circular figure it now is. The whole work occupies a space of near 2000 feet, diameter; but the antient city stood to the south-west of the castle, and, as it were, under its ramparts. The castle was fortified by a deep intrenchment, with a very strong wall upon its inner rampart, consisting of flint, chalk, and rubble, cased on the outside with hewn stone, as may be seen by a part still remaining towards the north. It had two entrances, the principal towards the south-west, guarded by a mole without, but so near it, as to admit but of a very narrow passage. The other was to the south-east, for bringing water to the garrison from the river Avon, which runs through the vale below, at the distance of about half a mile.

Near, and towards the north of this last mentioned entrance, are seen part of the foundations

† The late Mr. PRICE, Surveyor to the Cathedral of Salisbury, in his *Observations on that Church*, 1753.

lations of the old church ; likewise the traces of many other buildings, which very probably were the habitations of the Bishop and Clergy. This large space was divided into parts by intrenchments, with ramparts thrown up. At the center of the large area, bounded by the preceding intrenchment, there is another inclosure, guarded with a deep intrenchment and very high rampart inwards, having upon its summit the visible traces of a wall, with the remains of a portal towards the south-east, and of a watch-tower towards the north-west ; which may therefore be reckoned the citadel. Here also are discovered the foundations of ruined structures. From the said watch-tower which overlooks the church, and that quarter inhabited by the Clergy, we need not doubt, but the soldiers were more immediately troublesome, by the frequent insults, riots, and irregularities they committed ; which, added to the other inconveniencies of the place, were the reasons for the Pope granting his bull for translating the church to a more commodious situation. Thus far Mr. Price.

No mention is made in the preceding remarks of the founders of Old Sarum, or who gave it the form it now is of ; indeed the most plausible opinions on this head are at best so very precarious, that it may be prudence to be silent. Not less uncertainty is there in the derivation of

Sarum from the Saxon Sorbiodunum, a dry hill, but which Baxter, in his Glossary will have to signify, an angry river; if the name comes from this language, which I much doubt, it is from the verb, searan, to dry.

The antient state of fortification, as practised by the Romans, Saxons, and Danes; their skill in mechanics, and other arts; and the shapeless monuments still existing, have been subjects violently agitated by antiquarians; who after a profusion of erudition and vanity, leave the matter in its original obscurity. For the truth of this stricture we may appeal to the disputes concerning Stonehenge.

It is certain that Roman coins have at different times been dug up here, and those of the latter Emperors, which are (many of them) in possession of several gentlemen of Salisbury; from hence it is concluded that some of those Emperors resided here, which is very probable. Many of them were in this island, and no doubt visited Old Sarum, where a Roman garrison was constantly maintained. Nay, Johannes Sarisburiensis affirms, that it was called Severia from the Emperor Severus, who kept his court here for some time, which notion Baxter calls putid and groundless, yet full as likely as his
 — *Angry River.*

Confining

Confining ourselves therefore to fact authenticated by history, we shall give an account of the revolutions of Old Sarum, as recorded in our antient historians.

We find in our early writers very little recorded of Old Sarum before the year 968, at which time Edgar convened hither a Parliament, says Bromton, to consider how to provide for the safety of Northumberland against the Danish incursions. It was certainly a place of importance at this time, and after it; for when William the Conqueror made an order, that Bishop's sees should be translated from obscure villages to the best cities in each diocese, this was removed from Sherborne to Old Sarum, by Hermon. This prelate laid the foundation of a Cathedral, but died before he had finished it; Osmund, his successor, was sedulous in completing the work, in procuring from all parts a learned Clergy, and a variety of books; nay, so fond of letters was he, and so desirous of their promotion, that Knighton tells us, he did not disdain to write out (printing not being then invented) many volumes with his own hand, and afterwards bound them up, and illuminated them. According to Godwin, he dedicated his Church, assisted by Walkeline, Bishop of Winchester, and John of Bath, A. D. 1092. The same author remarks that it seemed an omen of its short duration, by the steeple the next

day being destroyed by lightning. Roger, who was advanced to this See in 1107, raised Old Sarum to an enviable degree of strength and splendor: the buildings, says Malmſbury, a contemporary writer, were spacious, their appearance beautiful, and the expence very great; he particularly adorned the Church of Sarum, and added ſo many decorations to it, that it yielded to none, but excelled moſt religious ſtructures in England. This munificence and zeal of Biſhop Roger, which in calmer times would have procured him the title of benefactor, had now a contrary effect: his fortifying and embellishing the caſtles of Sherborne, Devizes, and Sarum, was interpreted as a traiterous proceeding, as forming places of refuge and protection to the Empreſs Maud's party, his rival in the throne.

Under ſhadow of this, King Stephen ſeized on his poſſeſſions, and Caſtles, wherein he found immense riches accumulated; this haſtened the Biſhop's Death, which happened December the 4th, 1139. Jealous of the ambitious deſigns of the Clergy, and reſolved to curb the exorbitance of their power, Stephen deprived them of their places of ſtrength, and conferred them on Laymen, in whoſe allegiance he might more ſecurely confide. Sarum he beſtowed on Patrick Devereaux, Son to Walter Earl of Roſmar in Normandy, 1139, immediately on the deceaſe
of

of Bishop Roger. The King was also desirous of presenting Philip his Chancellor to the see; but this both the Clergy of Sarum, and the Pope's Legate violently opposed; to be revenged on both, he kept the Bishoprick unfilled during his life, as did his successor Henry II. until five years before his death.

Petrus Blesensis, who was Archdeacon of London, in 1160, seemed to prophecy of the removal of the Cathedral to the vale, in these words—"Old Sarum is a place exposed to the wind, barren, dry, and solitary; a tower is there, as in Siloam, by which the inhabitants have for a long time been enslaved.—The church of Sarum is a captive on a hill; let us therefore in God's name go down into the level, where the vallies will yield plenty of corn, and the champain fields are of a rich soil."—This was fulfilled in about 60 years after; the Earl not being able to bear an equal, nor the Bishop a rival in power, frequent contentions ensued, which at length ended in a final separation; a bull was procured for the translation of the church, wherein the specious reason of inconvenience was assigned for this removal, rather than the real cause, A. D. 1219. A new wooden chapel was begun at New Sarum in honour of the blessed Virgin, and in a short time the work was so far advanced, that in the feast of Trinity, the Bishop, Richard Poore, celebrated

brated divine service in it, and there consecrated a Cemetary. From this time, says Godwin, Old Sarum dwindled away, and nothing remained of it, when he writ, but the walls of the Castle, the ruins of which are, at present, very considerable. We are informed by Camden, that Bishop Wyvil by a writ at law, brought in question the right of William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, to the Old Castle; the Earl desired to defend it by single combat; to this the Bishop consented, and their champions were introduced for this purpose; but just as the combat was about to begin, an order from the King deferred it for the present: in the mean time the affair was compromised for a sum of money.

Old Sarum, or Salisbury, gave title very early to many noble families. Knighton styles Edric, Duke of Mercia, Earl of Salisbury. After the conquest, William I. conferred it on Waltar Devereux, besides large possessions in the county: by marriage it devolved to William Longespee, natural son of Henry II. by fair Rosmond. Edward III. gave it to William Montacute, in whose family it became extinct, in the reign of Edward IV. Lastly, King James I. bestowed this Earldom on Robert Cecil, second son of Lord Burleigh, whose descendents possess it at this day.

S E C T. II.

Of the CATHEDRAL.

I N the year 1225, Richard Poore, finding the new fabric of the church so far advanced, that divine service might conveniently be performed in it, commanded the Dean to cite all the Canons to be present on the Michaelmas following. The Bishop came in the vigil of St. Michael, and consecrated in the new Cathedral three altars; the first in the east part, in honour of the Holy Trinity and All Saints; the second, in the north part of the church, to St. Peter, and a third in the south, to St. Stephen and the other Martyrs. Henry, Archbishop of Dublin, and Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, were present at these transactions; who after some hours spent in prayer in the new church, went down to the Bishop's house, and were nobly entertained for a week. The next year the bodies of the three Bishops of Old Sarum were brought from thence, and interred in the new fabric, viz. the body of St. Osmund the founder, with those of Roger, and Joceline.

We shall now proceed to a description of the Cathedral, in the words of Sir Christopher Wren,

Wren, who accurately surveyed it in 1668.— The whole pile, says he, is large and magnificent, and may be justly accounted one of the best patterns of architecture in the age wherein it was built. The figure of it is a cross, upon the intersection of which stands a tower, and a steeple of stone, as high from the foundation as the whole length of the nave, and is founded upon four pillars and arches of the intersection. Between the steeple and the east end is another crossing of the nave, which on the west side only has no isles: the main body is supported on pillars with isles annexed, and buttresses without the isles, from whence arise bowes, or flying buttresses, to the walls of the nave; which are concealed within the timber roof of the isles.

The roof is almost as sharp as an equilateral triangle, made of small timber after the antient manner, without principal rafters. The whole church is vaulted with chalk between the arches and cross springers only, after the antient manner, without orbs and tracery, excepting under the tower, where the springers divide, and represent a sort of tracery. And this appears to me to have been a later work, and to have been done by some later hand than that of the first architect, whose judgment I must justly commend, for many things, beyond what I find in divers gothic fabrics of later date; which though
more

more elaborated with nice and small works, yet want the natural beauty that arises from proportion of the first dimensions; for here the breadth to the height of the naves, and both to the shape of the isles, bear a good proportion: the pillars, and the intercolumnations (or spaces betwixt pillar and pillar) are well suited to the height of the arches. The mouldings are decently mixt with large planes, without an affectation of filling every corner with ornaments, which, unless they are admirably good, glut the eye, as much as in music too much division cloy the ear. The windows are not made too great, nor yet the light obstructed with many mullions and transoms of tracery work, which was the ill fashion of the next following age; our Artist knew better, that nothing could add beauty to light; he trusted in a stately and rich plainness, which his marble shafts gave to his work; I cannot call them pillars, because they are so long and slender, and generally bear nothing, but are added only for ornament to the outside of the great pillars, and decently fastened with brass.

These pillars shew much greater than they are; for the shafts of marble, that encompass them, seem to fill out the pillar to a proportionable bulk; but indeed they bear little or nothing; and some of them that are pressed, break and split; but this is no way so enormous as under
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the steeple, which being 400 feet high, is borne by four pillars; and therefore, out of fear to overburthen them, the inside of the tower, for forty feet height above the nave, is made with a slender hollow work of pillars and arches. Nor hath it any buttresses; the spire itself is but nine inches thick, though the height be above 150 feet. Almost all the Cathedrals of the Gothic form, are weak and defective in the poise of the vault of the isles: as for the vaults of the nave, they are on both sides equally supported and propped up from spreading, by the bowes, or flying buttresses, which rise from the outward walls of the isles. But for the vaults of the isles, they are indeed supported on the outside by the buttresses, but inwardly they have no other stay but the pillars themselves, which as they are usually proportioned, if they stood alone without the weight above, could not resist the spreading of the isles one minute; true indeed, the great load above of the walls and vaulting of the nave, should seem to confine the pillars in their perpendicular station, that there should be no need of abutment inward; but experience has shewn the contrary, and there is scarce any Gothic Cathedral, that I have seen at home and abroad, wherein I have not observed the pillars to yield and bend inwards from the weight of the vault of the isle. — This critical inquiry into the defects and merits of this elegant structure by so able an hand, cannot fail of being

being pleasing to the curious and nice observer.
 Here follow the dimensions of the principal parts
 of the building.

LENGTHS.

	Feet
The extreme outside from west to east -	480
Ditto inside - - - - -	452
From the extreme west to the center of the tower - - - - -	285
Ditto inside - - - - -	217
From the center of the tower to that of the east cross - - - - -	96

WIDTHS.

Extreme outside of the grand cross, south to north - - - - -	232
Ditto inside - - - - -	205
Extreme of the west front - - - - -	115
Extreme of the body, or three isles - - - - -	102
Nave between pillar and pillar - - - - -	34
Extreme of the tower from west to east - - - - -	57

HEIGHTS.

From the pavement to the extreme top of the spire - - - - -	400
Ditto to the top of the capstone or ball - - - - -	387
Ditto	

	Feet
Ditto to the top of the parapet wall of the tower - - - - -	207
Ditto to the extreme top of the west front	130
Ditto to the top of the vaulted cieling of the nave - - - - -	84
Ditto to the cieling of the isles - - - - -	38

CLOISTER.

Out to out of the walls - - - - -	195
Area inclosed - - - - -	140
Clear width to walk in - - - - -	18

CHAPTER-HOUSE.

Out to out of the walls, diameter - - - - -	78
Ditto in the clear within side - - - - -	58
Height of the vaulted cieling - - - - -	52

The last is an octagon: the roof bears all upon one small pillar in the center, which seems too feeble to support it; this chapter-house, from this very circumstance, is as curious and extraordinary a building as any in Europe. The carved work over the prebend's stalls here, if we may judge from what has escaped the sacrilegious hands of Cromwell's party, was as beautiful for design and execution, as any this Kingdom afforded. The history of the Old Testament, beginning with the creation of man, and

and ending with the overthrow of the Egyptians in the Red Sea, was finely represented in high relief. There is great richness of invention displayed in many of the figures, the draperies are easy, and the expression in the various countenances well imagined and executed. Noah's Ark particularly deserves attention, as also the building of Babel; and above all, the destruction of Sodom, where, behold the city tumbling into ruins, in such a manner as gives us no small idea of the artist's abilities. In a word, the Chapter-House is extremely curious on many accounts, and ought always to be seen by those who visit the Cathedral. To sum up all in the words of Fuller; "The Cathedral of Salisbury is paramount in this kind; wherein the doors and chapels equal the months, the windows the days, the pillars and pillarets of fusile marble the hours of the year; so that all Europe affords not such an almanack of architecture."

The canonical and prebendal stalls have been lately rebuilt in a Gothic style, suitable to the rest of the structure, and the general appearance of the Choir has been much improved by the removal into it of the iron chapel, which had been founded in the great aisle as a private chapel and dormitory, by Walter, Lord Hungerford, Knight of the Garter, and Treasurer of England, about 1430. The altar piece also, which used

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to intercept the view of the morning chapel, has been lowered, at least enough to make it evident how great would be the improvement of totally removing it, and suffering the table to stand insular, and the eye to command at one view, the intercolumniation of the morning chapel, and all the principal monuments in the Cathedral.

A very great ornament to this structure has been lately presented to it by the Earl of Radnor; a representation in stained glass, of the Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness, for the eastern window of the Choir, executed from a design of the late ingenious Mr. Mortimer, by Mr. Pearson, of Westminster, who has in point of colouring, and perspective, equalled at least any of his predecessors in the art, and infinitely exceeded them by an invention of his own, by which this window, tho' twenty-one feet high, and seventeen wide, appears (except the mullions) to be a single plate of glass.

Mr. Pearson has been at great expence, and much labour to bring this art to perfection in which however, he has succeeded beyond the power of imagination, and may be truly said to stand without an equal in this surprising file of painting.

The following lines, which appeared in a newspaper after the exhibition of this window at the
Pan-

Pantheon, in Oxford-Street, London, do some credit to the Artift.

No longer let the curious world deplore
And say, this pleasing art exists no more ;
Pearson revives it with peculiar grace,
And Nature joins with Art in every place ;
Departed Mortimer brings forth to view,
His colours bright, his drawing just and true ;
Nor, as of old, in different pieces join'd,
Which spoil'd the meaning of what was design'd ;
But full to view, each figure stands confess'd,
And seems one real piece of glass express'd ;
Such as in SARUM's Minster is display'd,
In all the force of colour, light, and shade.

Each sacred figure strikes upon the sight,
Inspiring awful rapture, and delight ;
Astonish'd reason marks each grand design,
And almost doubts if they are not divine ;
Such glory beams from every varied part,
It seems beyond the reach of human art.

The monuments are numerous, and some of them very beautiful : we shall mention the most remarkable. In the following account of the Cathedral, we shall begin with St. Mary's chapel. This is separated to the east from the rest of the church, being dedicated and used many years before any other part was built. In the middle of this chapel, before the altar, lies St. Osmond, under a grave-stone raised above the ground like a coffin, with only this inscription.

A N N O M X C I X .

This Bishop finished the Cathedral of Old Sarum, begun by his predecessor Herman. He was very learned, as is before observed, and composed the church service, called *Ordinale secundum usum Sarum*, which was so well received as to be generally used throughout the kingdom.

On the south-side of this chapel, is a dormitory, belonging formerly to the Beauchamp Family. The cieling is of carved Irish oak, and observed never to have spiders or cobwebs. The many mitres fixed to the ceiling, shew that it was the burial place of some Bishops. Lord Cheney lies here in armour on a tomb; and within an arch, Nicholas Longespee, fourth son of the last William, Earl of Sarum, under a large marble stone, formerly inlaid with brass plates, and adorned with the family arms.

On

On the north side of this chapel was another small one, founded by Margaret, wife of Sir Robert Hungerford in which she established a perpetual chauntry of two priests, and dedicated it to the honour of Jesus and the blessed Virgin, in 1464. Masses were to be sung, and divine service performed in it, for the good estate of Robert, Lord Hungerford, and others. For the maintenance of this chauntry, it was endowed with the manor of Imere, or Imber, in Wiltshire, and the advowson of the chapel, three messuages, two hundred acres of land, three hundred acres of pasture, eight acres of meadow, and thirty shillings rent in Winterbourne and Homington, and a moiety of the manor, with the advowson of Folke, in Dorsetshire. All this was performed according to the last will of her husband, and the raising this fabric cost four hundred and ninety-seven pounds. When this pious lady had performed all to her satisfaction, she died, and her bones were laid here in 1477, by Robert, her son and heir, who being taken prisoner, in a battle at Hexham, was beheaded at Newcastle upon Tyne, in 1463, and was interred here. There were formerly many fine pieces of painting here, particularly at the west end, representing St. Christopher carrying Christ over the river.

Over the south door is the figure of a Doctor of divinity, in his Academical habit. Near
C 3 the

the former are the figures of death, and a traveller.

Over the TRAVELLER's head.

Alasse Death alasse, a blefsful thing you were,
Yf thou wouldyft spare us in our lustyness,
And cum to wretches that be foe of hevy chere
When they ye clepe to flake there dystresse
But owte Alasse thyne own sely selfwyldness
Crewelly werneth the pyt. seygh wayle and wepe
To close there yen that after ye doth clepe.

Over the Figure of a SKELETON.

Graftless galant in all thy luste and pryde
Remember that thow schalte gyve due
Death shold fro thy body thy sowele devyde
Thow mayst not him ascape certaynly
To ye dede boidies cast down thyne ye
Beholde thayme well confidere and see
For such as they ar, such shalt yow be.

1459.

To the west of the last chapel is a fair tomb
of wood, richly painted, diapered and gilt, on
which lies a statue of grey marble in a coat of
mail, a sword by his side, and upon an antique
shield are embossed six lions rampant, Azure 3,
2, 1, Or; the like number of lions are also
painted

2 painted upon his surcoat, which by reason of its many foldings are not so easily perceived.

This ancient monument was brought from Old Sarum with the bones of William Longespee, Earl of Salisbury, natural son of King Henry II. by fair Rosamond, who was supposed to have been poisoned by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, 1226.

Near this is another tomb, belonging to the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury.

On the south side of the east cross isle, is the dormitory of the Dukes of Somerset, with several figures of white marble, viz. a man and a woman at length, he in armour, she in her robes, both praying; and at their head and feet a person in armour; under four Corinthian marble pillars and pyramids. Under the arch is a black marble tablet, and a long inscription in gold capitals. The whole is adorned with enigns and banners.

On the north side, is a beautiful tomb of Purbeck stone, over which is an arch supported by four twisted Corinthian pillars, and four pilasters; on the top of which are four pyramids, with balls on their summits, and on the top of all is a globe, wherein is a cube. At the four corners are the four cardinal virtues, Prudence,

Justice, Temperance, and Fortitude, with their proper symbols. Fame has a laurel and palm-branch in her hands. Underneath are the figures of a man and woman at full length ; he in armour, his head supported by a cushion on a head-piece, and his feet by a horse ; she is in a widow's dress, and her feet on a greyhound ; both hold up their hands in a posture of devotion.

The inscription informs us, that it is the monument of Sir Thomas Gorges, Baronet, of Langford, in this county, and Hellen Snachenberg, Marchioness Dowager of Northampton, his wife, one of the ladies of the bedchamber to Cæcilia, daughter of Eric, King of Sweden. Their son, Edward Gorges, Lord Dundalk in Ireland, built this dormitory. There are various hieroglyphical figures alluding to the inscriptions.

On a black marble monument, enchased in white, on the south wall, is an inscription to the memory of Mrs. Mary Cooke, and these verses :

What duties must commend a vertuous wife !
 To God, to husband, and to parents due ;
 Those, Fame reports, she practised all her life,
 And bids posterity believe it true :
 And that her dowries and sweet gifts of mind,
 To her leave praise, to her leave grieve behind ;

One

One sonne she had, which was to her so deere,
That while she gave him life, the dead lies heere.

1642.

On the same wall, on a black marble tablet, supported by two Ionic pillars, is the epitaph of Sir Henry Hyde, Baronet, who was Envoy from Charles II. to the Porte, and Resident in Greece for many years. He was beheaded for his attachment to the King, by Cromwell's party, in 1650.

On the south side of the cross isle is a small dormitory of curious workmanship, partly facing the choir, built by Bishop Audley; in which were formerly many images of the Apostles, and other eminent Saints; but now lost.

On the same side, on a small black marble tablet, is this inscription:

The three grave-stones underneath this place, of Jo. Jewel, Robert Wyvil, and Edmund Gheast, Bishops of this Church of Sarum, were removed out of the choir upon the paving thereof with white marble; which was done at the charges of the Reverend Doctor John Townson, the son Robert Townson, formerly Bishop of this Church.

Anno Dom. 1684.

On

On the north wall of the choir, is a brass plate, bearing the figure of a Bishop, raised from his tomb by two angels: over him is a cloud, and beneath an inscription, which informs us, that Doctor John Gordon lies here. He was descended of the noble family of Huntly, in Scotland, and in high esteem with Mary, Queen of Scots. He went over into France, and was gentleman of the chamber to Charles IX. and Henry III. When King James ascended the English throne, he sent for him, and made him Dean of Sarum.

Behind the altar, under an arch, with a closet over it, lies Bishop Blythe.

1483.

Against the west wall of the south cross isle under a busto, in episcopal habit, adorned with a telescope, and other mathematical instruments, in relievo, is an inscription to Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury. He was born at Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, and educated in Sydney College, Cambridge. His great mathematical learning recommended him to the best preferments. He was made Bishop of Exeter first, and from thence translated to Sarum. The widows college, mentioned hereafter, is owing to his munificence. The chancellorship of the garter, had for many years been in lay hands, but he procured from King Charles II. a restoration of it to the see of Sarum, to which it had formerly been annexed.

In one of the windows is the figure of a person in a gown; it is Doctor Kyner, a physician, and Dean of this church. This shews, that formerly here, as at present in Germany, men of other professions, besides divinity, were capable of the highest spiritual promotion.

On the north wall, is a fair white marble monument, supported by two black Corinthian pillars, to Dr. John Davenant, Bishop of Salisbury. He was the most celebrated polemic divine of his age, and as such sent by James I. to the Synod of Dort. In his life he was most exemplary, and a lively picture of a primitive pastor.

Against the south wall, under an arch, lies a man in armour, and by him his lady, in a black robe flowered with gold; the whole supported by two black Corinthian pillars, round which are twisted vine leaves, and grapes of gold and green. On the architrave, in capital gold letters, is inscribed,

SIR RICHARD MOMPESSEON, KNIGHT, AND
DAME KATHERINE HIS WIFE.

Lord Stourton, in the reign of Philip and Mary, having murdered a gentleman at his own table, with some circumstances of barbarity, forfeited the usual grace of the crown, in being beheaded; it was ordered that he should die at the gallows.

gallows. After his execution, his friends desired to have him buried in this Cathedral; but the Bishop refused, unless the silk halter, in which he was executed, was hung up over him, as a monument of his crime; this was complied with, and remained here until a few years ago.

We must not omit mentioning the painted glass in this church, which, though not so large as that in other places, yet is by no means inferior to any, for beauty and brilliancy of colours.

The Close, which was formerly surrounded with a wall, is the residence of the Bishop, Dean, Canons, and other attendants on the Cathedral. The Bishop's Palace, and Deanry, are handsome edifices; many parts of them are coeval with the church. We must not omit the library, which was originally built by Bishop Jewel, and furnished with books by his successor, Dr. Gheast. The College of Matrons is a fair, strong, and regular pile, erected by Bishop Ward, and endowed by him with above 200l. per ann. for the reception, and maintenance, of ten clergymen's widows, of the established church. Over the gate, in gold characters, is this inscription:

D^o. O^o. M^o.
 Collegium hoc Matronarum
 Humillime dedicavit
 Sethus Episcopus Sarum.
 Anno Domini,
 MDCLXXXII.

By a MS. in the possession of the late Thomas Lawlinton, it appears, that in the times of the civil wars, some of Cromwell's party sold the Bishop's palace, with its furniture, &c. to William and Thomas Baxter, for the sum of 880l. 2s. And the royalties of Sarum, and certain other lands, to the Mayor and Commonalty of New Sarum, for 3590l. 7s. 8d.

Before we close this section, and leave the Cathedral, it may afford some entertainment to extract a few particulars relating to the custom of choral Bishops. What gave rise to this enquiry was, the discovery of a stone monument, representing a little boy habited in episcopal robes, a mitre on his head, and a crozier in his hand. This, which was buried under the seats near the pulpit, was taken from thence, and placed in the north part of the nave, where it now lies, defended by iron cross-bars. Mr. Gregory, prebendary of Winterbourn-Earles, after a good deal of trouble in searching old statutes, and MSS. found that the children of the choir anciently elected a Chorister Bishop on St. Nicholas's day; from that, to Innocent's day, he was dressed in pontifical robes; his fellows were Prebends; and they performed every service, except the mass; which the real Bishop, Dean, and Prebends usually did. They made processions, sung part of the mass; and so careful was the church, that no interruption, nor press, should incommode them, that by a statute of Sarum, it was pronounced excommunication for

for any to do so. If the choral Bishop (continues Gregory) died within the month, his exequies were solemnized with an answerable pomp and sadness : He was buried, as all other bishops in his ornaments. At his feet is a monster supposed to be a dragon ; being part, perhaps, of his family arms ; or, as others imagine it, referred to the words of the Psalmist—*Thou shalt tread the lion, and dragon*—meaning the saints.

This custom was frequent in many of our ancient cathedrals ; and in the inventory of the Treasury of York Minster, taken in 1530, we find “ una mitra parva cum petris pro episcopo puerorum, &c.”

Dugdale's Mon. tom. 3, p. 169, 170

This ridiculous ceremony of electing a Chorister Bishop was abolished by proclamation in the thirty-third year of Henry VIII.

S E C T. III.

Of the City of NEW SARUM.

FROM the time of founding the Cathedral in the vale, the inhabitants of Old Sarum began to desert their former residence, and remove from thence. No small inducement to this, was the charter of privileges granted by Henry III. to it; making it a free city, and with the same extensive immunities and liberties as Winchester enjoyed. Bishop Bingham also obtained leave to turn the western road through New Sarum, which formerly passed through Wilton; Harnham bridge was built, and a foundation laid, by these means, for future magnitude and splendor. Mr. Price, before cited, observes, the first object of the new inhabitants was to provide themselves with a corn mill, for the working of which, an head of water was indispensibly necessary. This circumstance, he not improbably conjectures, gave rise to those numerous little streams that run through most of the streets, which were obliged to be raised to prevent the water running into the houses; by this means alone can we account for the low situation of many old houses, into which you descend by a number of steps, as well in the
Close

Close as in the City. The two gates leading into the Close, as St. Ann's gate and the Close gate, are a further proof of this; those appear very low, while Harnham gate remains lofty; which difference can arise from no other cause, as I myself suggested to Mr. Price, than that the soil at the two first mentioned gates has been raised, to accommodate the inhabitants of the Close and City.

Leland thus describes it: "The toun of New
 " Saresbyry, with the suburbs of Harnham
 " bridge and Fischertoun, is to good miles in
 " cumpace. Ther be many fair streates in the
 " City of Saresbyry, and especially the High
 " Streate and the Castel Streate, so caullid by
 " cause it lieth as a way to the Castel of Old
 " Saresbyry. All the streate in a manner of Sa-
 " resbyry hath little streamlettes and armes de-
 " rivyd out of Avon that renneth thorough them.
 " The Cite of the very Toun of Saresbyry, and
 " much ground therabout is playne and low,
 " and a pan or receyver of most part of the water
 " of Wyleshire. The market place in Saresbyry
 " is fair and large and well waterid, with a ren-
 " ning streamlette: in a corner of it is a Domus
 " Civica, no very curius pece of work, but
 " strongly buildid of stone.

"The market of Saresbyry is welle servid of
 " flesch, but far better of fisch, for a great
 " part

" part of the principal fish that is taken from
 " Tamar to Hampton resortith to this toun.
 " Ther be but to paroches chirches in the Cyte
 " of Saresbyry wherof the one ys by the market
 " place as in the hart of the toun and is dedicate
 " to St. Thomas; the other is of St. Edmund,
 " and is a collegiate chirch of the foundation of
 " De la Wyle, Bischop of Saresbyry. This
 " Chirch stondeth at the north-easte ende of the
 " toun, harde by the toun dicke. This dicke
 " was made of the tounsmen as such time as
 " Simon, Bischop of Saresbyry gave licence to
 " the Burgeses to strengthen the toun with an
 " embattelid waulle.

" This dicke was thoroughly caste for the
 " defence of the toun, so far as it was not suffi-
 " ciently defendid by the mayn stream of Avon,
 " but the waulle was never begon; yet as I re-
 " membre, I saw one stone gate, or to, in the
 " toun. Harnham was a village long afore
 " the erection of New Saresbyry and ther was
 " a chirch of St. Martin longging to it. Ther
 " stondith now of the remain of the old chirch
 " of St. Martin, a barne in a very low medow
 " on the north side of St. Nicholas Hospital.
 " The cause of relinquishing of it was the
 " moystnes of the ground, often overflowen.
 " For this chirch was ther a new dedicate to St.
 " Martin in another place, that yet stondith.

“ Licens was get of the King by a Bischop
 “ of Saresbyry, to turn the King’s high-way to
 “ New Saresbyry, and to make a mayn bridge of
 “ right passage over Avon at Harnham. The
 “ chaunging of this way was the totale cause
 “ of the ruin of Old Saresbyry and Wiltoun,
 “ for afore this, Wiltoun had a twelve pa-
 “ roche chirches and mo, and was the hedde
 “ toun of Wylecher.

“ Ther was a Village at Fischertoun over
 “ Avon or ever New Saresbyry was buildid and
 “ had a paroche chirch ther, as it hath yet. In
 “ this Fischertoun, now a Suburbe of New Sa-
 “ resbyry, was sins the erection of the New toun
 “ an house of blake freres, buildid not far from
 “ Fischertoun bridge; ther was also an house
 “ of gray freres withyn the toun of Saresbyry of
 “ the foundation of——Bischop of Saresbyry.”

Besides the preceding charter of Henry III.
 others have been granted by succeeding Princes,
 whereby the Corporation is made to consist of a
 Mayor, Recorder, Law Recorder, twenty-
 four Aldermen, and thirty Common-Council, a
 Town Clerk, and three Serjeants at Mace:
 The Earl of Pembroke is Lord High Steward;
 the Earl of Radnor, Recorder; and Edward
 Poore, Esq. Law Recorder.

The first Wednesday after the feast of St.
 Martin, the Mayor is sworn into office at
 Guildhall,

Guildhall, before the Bishop, if present; or at the Council-House.

The Market-place is very extensive, and would form a beautiful square, but for the Council-House, which spoils the figure. This is an old wooden building, yet very convenient for the purposes it is designed for. In the lower parts are the law, and crown courts; above is the Council Chamber, where the City Justices meet every Monday, for the determination of causes within their cognisance, and for the better government of the city; here the Corporation assemble on proper occasions: the room is spacious, and hung with the heads of many benefactors, and with a fine picture of Queen Anne, and also of his present Majesty.

Weekly markets are held every Tuesday, and Saturday; besides these, there are four fairs annually: Tuesday after January 6, for cattle, and woollen cloth. Monday before Old Lady-Day, April 5, for broad and narrow woollen cloth. Whitsun Monday and Tuesday, for pedlary, and horses. Tuesday after October 10, for hops, cheese, and onions.

At the north east end of the City a college and church was founded by Walter de la Wyle, Bishop of Sarum, in the year 1268. It was

dedicated to the honour of St. Edmund, and consisted of a Provost, and twelve secular Canons. Upon the Monastical dissolution it was vested in the crown, and Henry VIII. granted it with the right of patronage of the church of St. Edmund, for ever, to William Saintbarbe, to be holden of the said King as of his manor of Ludgershall, by fealty only, in free socage, and not in capite, for all rents, services, and demands whatsoever.

It is remarkable that this William Saintbarbe, tho' a layman, was at the dissolution, Provost of the said college; in the grant he is stiled esquire, and is there mentioned that he was appointed to the Provostship by the express order of the King.

In the year 1549, the college was released by William Saintbarbe to John Beckingham, who sold it in 1576, to Giles Estcourt, in whose family it continued till the year 1660, and it was then transferred to Sir Wadham Wyndham, Knt. in whose posterity it still remains. This church is now in the gift of the Bishop, and is supported by subscription, but by what means, or at what time, the right of presentation was lost to the college, we have not been enabled to discover. The following pretty verses are in a brass plate in the church.

RICCARDUS VENNARD.

If it be lawful for a rural penne
 To write of matters touchynge heavenlye power,
 Or to renew a great complaint for them
 Whose vertuous dedes have gain'd in happy houre
 A place with God, then give me leave to telle,
 Of such a losse whose lyke hath near befelle;
 Anne Vennard shee, whose corps interred here,
 Whose soule in blisse, whose vertues live on earth,
 A Mother thrice, yea thrice a mother deare,
 Whose godlye life abridg'd by fatal dethe
 Makes me complayne; and from a sighing heart
 Doe wish that place (tho' not by my deserte.)
 Whilst she did live, her vertues lykewise lyvde,
 Now she is dede they are again revived.
 Each one that knew hir say'd she lyvde to dye,
 And yet now deade hir praise they ratifye:
 This me contents: Hope says that we shalle meet
 With totall joy in throane of heavenly seate.

Mors mortis morti mortem nisi morte dedisset,
 Eternæ vitæ janua clausa foret. A. 1586.

In the cemetery, on a stone tomb, supported
 with brick, is this inscription:

Here lyeth the body of Mr. Richard Phelps,
 gent. and late Alderman of this City, A. D.
 1654, Mayor thereof; who departed this life
 April 23, 1662.

And is he dead ! and shan't the city weep,
That it no longer such a faint could keep ?
Surely when death shall thus lay hold upon
The pillars of the house, the building's gone.
Well may we fear, and dread what God is doing,
That flames are kindling, while our lots are going.

The righteous are taken away
From the evil to come.

Mr. Phelps was one of the numerous canting
faints in Cromwell's days, and a bitter enemy
to the restoration of Charles II. No wonder
his party thought the world was coming to an
end, when this zealous enthusiastic alderman
demised.

At the west end of the church yard, on a black
marble tomb, is the following inscription :

Here resteth the body of Mr. Philip Crew
formerly Schoolmaster in this Parish, who died
Jan. 30, 1638.

To whose perpetual memory the Society of
Shoemakers, to whom he was liberally beneficial
by giving them this House for ever, commonly
called Crew's Hall, and other Tenements, have
deservedly erected this Tomb.

Repaired by William Bishop and Andrew Gil-
bert, Wardens ; and James Smith, Chamberlain
of the Shoemakers ;

The antiquities of St. Edmund's Church, printed in 1719, and now very scarce, make mention of the following particulars, and merit being recorded here.

“ On the south side of the church, in a window, was a remarkable piece of painting, which, for its singularity, and having made a considerable noise in the world, deserves a short description.

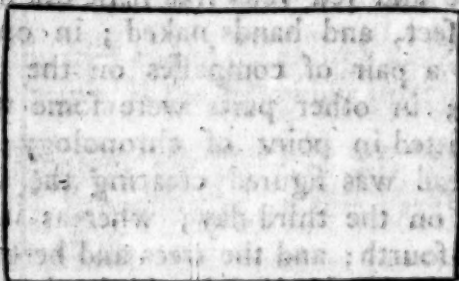
“ In this window were finely represented the six days work of the creation, in four different lights or partitions: In several parts of it were figures of God the Father, pourtrayed in blue and red vests like little old men, the head, feet, and hands naked; in one place fixing a pair of compasses on the sun and moon; in other parts were some blunders committed in point of chronology; as the Godhead was figured creating the sun and moon on the third day; whereas it should be the fourth; and the trees and herbs on the fourth day, instead of the third; the fowls on the third day, instead of the fifth; and the creation of man (from whose side the woman rises) on the fifth, instead of the last; and the rest of the seventh day was represented by God the Father in a deep sleep.

“ The superstition of this piece raised the spleen of Henry Sherfield, Esq. Recorder of

“ the city of Sarum, who irregularly and vio-
 “ lently broke this window, in a fit of enthu-
 “ siasm ; for which he was summoned into, and
 “ tried in the Star Chamber, Feb. 6, 1632, was
 “ found guilty, and fined five hundred pounds,
 “ and to make an acknowledgment of his offence
 “ before John, Lord Bishop of this diocese, and
 “ such persons as he should think fit to have
 “ present.”

In the same antiquities is an account of the
 Conventual Seal of this College ; it is of brass,
 and of this figure :

Seal of the College of
 St. Edmund



Seal of the College of
 St. Edmund

Con. Edmundi

“ On it are represented figures of a bishop,
 “ perhaps the founder, in Cathedra, lifting up
 “ his right hand in a posture of benediction,
 “ and a cross in his left, under a canopy : and
 “ under

“ under his feet, a priest on his knees, holding
 “ his hands closed in a devout posture ; on his
 “ right hand, in an escutcheon, are three stars
 “ of twelve points each ; on his left hand, in
 “ another, is a Chevron between three Castles ;
 “ to what family the first coat belongs I cannot
 “ discover ; likely to some benefactor : the se-
 “ cond unquestionably belongs to the name of
 “ Wyle, and therefore may be fairly supposed to
 “ have been the founder’s, Walter da la Wyle ;
 “ round it is this inscription—*S. Coe. Collegii*
 “ *Con. Edmundi Novæ Sar.*—that is, the common
 “ seal of the Conventual College of St. Edmund,
 “ New Sarum.”

As some workmen were levelling the gardens
 of the College in the year 1771, they discovered
 the mouldring bones of near thirty bodies, some
 humbones, or central pieces of ancient shields,
 (made of iron and of a conical form,) with thin
 brass bandages affixed to them, by which ban-
 dages the wooden shields were firmly secured to
 the arm within ; a large iron sword, and the
 heads of several pikes or lances of the same
 metal.

The remains of the wood-work of the shields
 are still visible ; but, while the iron is so corroded
 by age that it may be easily crumbled between
 the finger and thumb, the brass is as pure and as
 perfect as when it was first composed.

It

It is supposed that these are the remains of a battle fought between Cynric, King of the West Saxons, and the Britains, who were, after a bloody slaughter on both sides, defeated by him in the year 552. This victory was of the greatest consequence to the West Saxon kingdom, as it brought into the possession of Cynric, the capital British fortress of Sorbiodunum, now called Old Sarum.

In order to commemorate this action, Mr. Wyndham has erected an urn on the spot, with the following inscription on it :

Hoc in Campo, Cynricus, Occidentalium Saxonum Rex, Britannos adeò gravi hominum strage profligavit, ut vicinam Urbem Sorbiodunum facile mox expugnaret. Hujus cladis indicio sunt, Armorum rubigine, nec non offium putredine confectorum, insignes reliquiae, nuper hic in apricum erutæ.

Ne Loci saltem memoria periret, hæc ritè dedicatur Urna, A. D. 1774.

Saint Thomas Church was built as a chapel of ease to the Cathedral, but how early cannot with certainty be settled ; it was dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was martyr'd in the reign of Henry II. as the monkish writers pretend, for supporting the rights of the church against the encroachments of the king.

It may appear remarkable to those who are unacquainted with ecclesiastical history, that this church, as well as the church of St. Edmund, (both erected about the same period,) should be dedicated to two modern saints, each of whom had signalized himself in opposing the regal power of this kingdom. Every one is informed of the resistance that St. Thomas à Becket made against Henry II. but it is not so well known that St. Edmund, who had been formerly treasurer of the cathedral of Old Sarum, was appointed to the see of Canterbury by Pope Innocent IV. in the year 1234, in violation of a prior election of the Monks of Canterbury, who had chosen a man, in every respect, agreeable to Henry III. It might be foreseen, that the new archbishop could not expect to continue peaceably or unmolested in his high station, and therefore, possibly apprehensive of the same destiny which had awaited his predecessor Becket, he prudently chose, by a voluntary banishment, to retire to the Continent, where he ended his days at Soissons in France, in the year 1242. His *virtue*, however, though of a less intrepid complexion than that of St. Thomas à Becket, was, within the short space of six years after his decease, rewarded by Pope Innocent with a canonization, and within twenty-four years, with the dedication of the church founded by Walter de la Wyle. *Sic itur ad astra.*

It is a large and beautiful pile, 138 feet long within the walls, and 70 feet broad; consisting of a spacious body, two isles, three chancels, and a vestry-room, with a handsome well-adorned tower, thirty yards high to the top of the stone work; the finishing above that, is of wood, and covered with lead. In this tower are eight bells, (with a set of chimes,) whose tenor is four feet six inches diameter. On the east side of the tower is a dial, of near ten feet square, with quarter jacks under it; and on the south side are two figures standing in niches; the one representing St. Thomas à Becket, with his crozier, staff, and mitre; the other, the Virgin Mary, with our Saviour in her arms; which is the arms of the cathedral church of Sarum.

In the church are seats for the Mayor, Aldermen, Justices, and others of the Corporation; and also several monuments erected to the family of Eyre. The perpetual cure of Saint Thomas is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and supported by subscription.

As we have said thus much of this church, it seems incumbent upon us to add, that, perhaps, no church in the kingdom is surrounded with so miserable a cemetery. So long ago as the year 1648, upon complaints of the straitness and inconvenience of the church yard of St. Thomas, the garrison of the parliament, which was then cantoned at Faulston House in this neigh-

neighbourhood, and who had a kind of supreme power and jurisdiction over a large district allotted to them, judiciously issued orders that the parishioners should have liberty to bury in the Cathedral Litton, and that the sexton of St. Thomas's Church should receive the same fees, as if the corps was buried in St. Thomas's parish. If the straitness and inconvenience was, at that period, complained of as a nuisance; in what terms shall we reprobate the church yard in the year 1786, when it has been overburthened with an increasing repetition of burials from a populous parish, for upwards of 130 years? Truth compels us to say, that it is a scandal and disgrace to the city; for, though it lies in the center of the town, and is a thoroughfare from the principal parts of it, yet, the church yard is so very confined, and the ground elevated so high, by the numerous interments, that, not only many of the lower windows of the church have been partly obscured, but also those of the surrounding houses, in order to prevent the putrid carcases from descending into the kitchens.

This account is not exaggerated, and we could, therefore, have wished that either the order of 1648 had been legally enforced, or, (what, perhaps, would have been more commendable,) that a spot of ground, in a neighbouring parish had been purchased for a cemetery to the church, and that, the tomb stones

and

and earth being removed thither, the church yard might always remain on a level with the pavement of the church.

The utility of such a measure must be apparent to every one, for the beauty of the church would thereby be considerably improved, and the health of the circumjacent inhabitants indisputably benefited.

If the parishioners had ever objected to the expence of this undertaking, we shall take leave to remind them, that less money would have been necessary for it, than has been, of late years, lavishly expended upon the frivolous and gilt-gingerbread operations in the church, and upon the purchase of an aukward addition to the church yard. To this also may be added, the expence of crowding the church yard with such a confusion of paling, that the intervals of the palisades rather resemble the intricate approaches of a military fortification, than the regular paths to a church.

Such also is the ridiculous profusion of it, that, if the paling was laid flat, it would almost cover as much ground, as it, at present, incloses.

The third parochial church is that of Saint Martin, the patronage of which belongs to Mr. Wyndham, and is also supported by subscription.

Within

Within two miles east of Salisbury, stand the ruins of the ancient palace of Clarendon, famous for the constitutions enacted there in the reign of Henry II. A. D. 1164. It is now vulgarly called King's Manor. Dr. Stukely informs us that this palace was built by King John, but he is greatly mistaken, for the constitutions of Clarendon are of an older date than his reign by thirty-five years. And in the pipe rolls of Richard I. John's immediate predecessor, we find "*Wiltes. In cariagio vini regis à Clarendon usque Woodestocke 34s. 4d.*" for the carriage of the king's wine from Clarendon to Woodstock.

Henry III. expended 526l. 16s. 5d. in additions to this palace; and there is a remarkable circumstance in the 39th pipe roll of this king, which shews what oeconomy was followed in the lay architecture of these times; for while immense sums were now expending on the magnificent Cathedral of Salisbury, and while the roofs of that church were protected by lead, the King's Palace was covered only with shingles, or a kind of wooden tiles.

Sudhamt. Comp. Novæ Forestæ. In triginta miliaribus scindularum faciand. et cariad. easdem usque Clarendon ad domum Regis ibidem cooperian-
lam 6l. et 1 marc. for making and carrying thirty thousand shingles for the roofing of the King's Palace at Clarendon.

In

In all probability, Henry III. with his court, attended the dedication of Salisbury Cathedral from this palace, A. D. 1258.

The canons of Ivy Church in this neighbourhood had pensions from this king for assisting in the Royal Chapel of Clarendon. *Rot. Pip. 7. Wiltes. Et Canonicis de monasterio Ederoso ministrantibus in Capella de Clarendon 35l. os. 7d.*

A parliament was also summoned to meet here by Edward II. A. D. 1317, but the dispute between the king and the barons was then so violent, that nothing of moment was transacted.

As we hear no more of Clarendon from history, we may suppose that the palace began soon after to be neglected, and consequently to decay, and we now see no more of its former pride, than a few flinty walls and large heaps of rubbish ruins.

As we have mentioned Ivy Church, it may not be amiss to observe that it is situated on the south-west angle of Clarendon Park, and that there was a monastery of four canons founded by Henry II.

Leland, who flourished in the time of Henry VIII. takes notice that a written book of twenty leaves was found, covered with a stone, in digging for a foundation at Ivy Church near
Salis-

Salisbury, but he does not inform us of what subject it treated.

In a note also in his Collectanea, the following circumstance is recorded from the *Bibliotheca Eliota*:—"About thirty years passed, I myself, "beynge with my father Syr Rycharde Elyot, "at a monasterye of regular chanons, called "Ivy Church, two miles from the city of Salisbury, behelde the bones of a dead man, "founde depe in the ground, where they digged "stone, which being joyned together was in "length fourteen foote and ten inches, whereof "one of the teethe my father had, which was "of the quantitee of a great walnutte. This "have I written because some men will beleve "nothing that is out of the compasse of their "owne knowlege. And yet some of them presume to have knowlege above any other, condemning all men but themselves, and such as they favour." To which Leland adds, "*ideo autem ista inferere placuit, quoniam auctor magni erat nominis ob eruditionem, prudentiam et experientiam, nec Bibliothecæ ejus impressiones primæ ubivis occurrunt.*"

Sir Thomas Elyot, the author of the *Bibliotheca* and friend to Leland, died in the year 1546.

The Hospital of St. Nicholas, between the palace wall and Harnham bridge, was founded

E by

by Richard Poore, first bishop of New Sarum, for six poor men and as many women.

His immediate successor, Robert Bingham, built the bridge (now called Harnham bridge), adjoining to the hospital, about the year 1245.

A few years after, Giles de Bridport, fourth bishop of this city, founded the College de Vaux (de Valle), for a Custos (or warden), four Fellows, two Chaplains, and twenty Scholars. As the high road only separated the college from the hospital, the church of the college was erected on the hospital side of the road: It was of considerable dimensions, as appears from a long regular line of arches (now walled up with bricks) which were originally included in the church.

This college was possessed of many estates in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire, and even so late as the year 1553, eight members of it received pensions to the amount of nearly 25l. a year.

A large folio ledger book, formerly belonging to this college, is now in the possession of Mr. Wyndham, which concludes with the following note:—"Istum librum fieri fecit M. Simon Houschyns Socius Collegii Vallis Scolariū Sarum sumptibus suis propriis in quo continentur copię mimentorum pertinentium ad dictum Collegium prout patebit per lecturam."

This

This Simon Houchyns was Fellow about the year 1380.

The College de Vaux and the Hospital of St. Nicholas being thus connected, they were, at the time of the Dissolution, apparently united under the care of one and the same Custos, and, all hospitals being excluded from the forfeitures of the general doom, the church and many of the estates, that were originally granted to the college, were fortunately reserved or transferred to the hospital, the master of which still preserves the title of Custos, and still enjoys the ancient revenues annexed to it. But as the Custos could, no longer, have the smallest pretensions to his habitation at the college, he prudently removed to the hospital, where, the chancel of the old church being thought sufficiently large for the use of that charity, the body of it was quickly converted into an apartment for himself, which the present Custos, Mr. Emily, has lately fitted up in a modern taste, and has arranged into a set of very chearful and comfortable chambers.

In the city are two Hospitals; Trinity was founded in the reign of Richard II.—the Mayor, for the time being, is master; and Mr. Froud's Hospital, which was built in 1750, for six men and six women, who are allowed three shillings each weekly—the trustees are six gentlemen of Salisbury. There are besides three or four others.

The City has one Free Grammar School, and another is supported in the Close by the Dean and Chapter. There are likewise Boarding Schools for young ladies, where they receive the politest education. Neither are genteel amusements wanting, to render Salisbury agreeable to the inhabitants and strangers. There is a Concert, and Assembly, every week alternately; the room is elegant, and the company numerous and brilliant. We have an elegant Theatre in New-Street, and are visited by a company of players every year.

We shall subjoin an account of some men who have done honour to the place of their nativity, and who were omitted in our Antiquities of Salisbury.

Mr. Francis Hyde was born in this city, and died Secretary to the English Embassy at Venice; there being some resemblance between both places, in the circumstance of canals, gave the Wits an handle for the following epitaph:

Born in *English Venice*, thou didst die,
Dear friend! in the *Italian Salisbury*.

Walter Winterbourn, according to Godwyn, a native of this city, entered into the Dominican order. He was a good poet and orator, an acute philosopher, and a deep controversialist, which recommended him for Confessor to Edward

ward I. His eminence, and the favour of this prince, recommended him to the Cardinalate of St. Sabine. Going to Rome, to the election of Clement V. he died at Genoa, and his corps was brought to London, and interred, A. D. 1305.

Godwin, Chanter of Sarum, flourished about the year 1256. Bale informs us that he wrote many works, particularly a book of Meditations, which he dedicated to Ranilda, an Anchoress.

William Horeman was born (says Bale) at New Sarum, and bred at Eton, from thence he removed to King's College, Cambridge. He was made Vice-Provost of Eton, where he died April 12, 1535. The catalogue of his works, exhibited by Bale, justly entitles him to the character of the most universal scholar of his time.

Henry Lawes, son of Thomas Lawes, Vicar-Choral of the Cathedral of Sarum, was born in the Close. Edward, Earl of Hertford, being informed of his great genius for music, obtained him from his father, and had him instructed at his own expence by a celebrated Italian, Giovanni Caperario. His excellence recommended him to Charles I. who made him one of his private band. On the breaking out of the civil war, General Gerrard gave him the place of Commissary; after which he was shot at the

siege of Chester. Waller composed the following elegant poem on him:

Verse makes heroic virtue live ;
 But you can life to verses give.
 As when in open air we blow,
 The breath, tho' strain'd, sounds flat and low;
 But if the trumpet take the blast,
 It lifts it high, and makes it last :
 So in your airs our numbers dress,
 Make a shrill sally from the breast
 Of nymphs, who singing what we pen'd,
 Our passions to themselves commend ;
 While LOVE, victorious, with thy art,
 Governs at once their voice and heart.

You, by the help of tune and time,
 Can make that song which was but rhyme:
 NOY pleading, no man doubts the cause ;
 Or questions verses set by LAWES.

As a church window, thick with paint,
 Lets in the light but dim and faint,
 So others, with division, hide
 The light of sense, the poet's pride ;
 But you alone may truly boast
 That not a syllable is lost :
 The writer's and the setter's skill
 At once the ravish'd ears do fill.
 Let those which only warble long,
 And gargle in their throats a song,
 Content themselves with *Ut, Re, Mi* ;
 Let words and sense be set by thee.

A LIST OF THE CORPORATION.

James Easton, Esq. *Mayor.*

Earl of Radnor, *Recorder.*

Edward Poore, Esq. *Law Recorder.*

Aldermen.

Mr. Richard Hicks,

Mr. John Maton,

William Hussey, Esq.

Mr. Robert Wentworth,

Mr. Jeffery Gawen,

William Talk, Esq.

Mr. Thomas Dennis,

* Mr. John Gawen,

Mr. John Cooper,

Mr. James Rothwell,

H. P. Wyndham, Esq.

Robert Cooper, Esq.

Mr. John Tanner,

Mr. Rawlins Hillman,

Mr. John Edgar,

Mr. Joseph Elderton,

Thomas Hussey, Esq.

Mr. Nathaniel Wick,

Mr. Edward Easton,

Mr. William Stephens,

Mr. Nathaniel Still,

Mr. John Wyche,

Mr. Thomas Long,

Mr. John Baker,

Mr. Samuel Wyatt.

* Not an Alderman.

Common-

Common-Council.

Mr. Richard Floyd,
 Henry Wyndham, Esq.
 Mr. William Slater,
 Mr. Henry Dench,
 Mr. Abraham Froud,
 Mr. William Chubb,
 William Moody, Esq.,
 Mr. George Maton,
 Mr. Thomas Lake,
 Mr. Edward Hinxman,
 Mr. G. Y. Fort,
 Mr. Henry Hinxman,
 Mr. William Collins,
 Mr. Michael Burrough,
 Mr. John Edgar, Jun.
 Mr. Robert Freemantle,
 Mr. James Goddard,
 Mr. George Husey,
 Mr. Thomas Wyatt,
 Mr. Robert Still,
 Mr. Richard Smith,
 Mr. Edward Ballard,
 Mr. B. C. Collins,
 Mr. Edward Baker,
 Mr. Thomas Brown, Jun.
 Mr. Henry Shorto,
 Mr. James Merefield.

S E C T. IV.

Of STONEHENGE.

THIS celebrated piece of antiquity has been for many ages, and still is, the admiration of those who view it. Various conjectures have been formed, as to the authors, and the use of it; however, as Dr. Stukely has examined it with greater accuracy than others, his account is therefore to be more relied on. Inigo Jones surveyed it many years before the Doctor, and drew up a handsome account of it, making it a Roman Temple of the Tuscan order. We shall give an abstract of both, beginning with Jones's, and leave it with the reader to judge for himself.

Within a trench about thirty feet broad, and on a rising ground, are placed huge stones in three circles, one within another, in the figure of a crown. From the plain it has three entrances, the most considerable lying north-east; on each of which were raised, on the outside of the trench, two stones gatewise; parallel whereunto, on the inside, were two others of less proportion. The outward circle is about an hundred feet diameter; the stones of it very large; four yards in height, two in breadth, and one in thickness.

thickness. Two yards and a half within this circle, is a range of lesser stones. Three yards further is the principal part of the work, called the cell, of an irregular figure, made up of two rows of stones; the upright ones in height are twenty feet, in breadth two yards, and in thickness one yard. These are coupled to top by large transom stones, like architraves, which are seven feet long, and about three and a half thick. Within this, was also another range of lesser pyramidal stones, of about six feet in height; and in the inmost part of the cell, Mr. Jones observed a stone lying towards the east, four feet broad and sixteen long, supposed to be the altar stone.

When Dr. Stukely came to view Stonehenge, he could not find the number of stones mentioned by others. This may be true; for many people are silly enough to look on the stones as fictitious, and often break off large pieces to prove it: this, and the industry of country-people in carrying them away for building, has greatly diminished their number. Notwithstanding all the injuries Stonehenge has received, the Doctor beheld it with rapture. The greatness of the contour, the dark parts of the ponderous impost over one's head, the chasms of sky between the jambs of the cell, the odd construction of the whole, and the magnitude of every part, strike you (says he) into an extatic revery, which none can describe, and they only can be sensible

of, that feel it. He thus determines the measure used in this work: Take a staff ten feet four inches and three quarters long, divide it into six equal parts; these are palms, the original measure. The founder's intention was to form a circle, whose diameter was to be sixty cubits; accordingly, each stone was to be four cubits broad, and each interval two cubits. Now thirty times four cubits is twice sixty, and thirty times two cubits is sixty; so that thrice sixty cubits completes a circle, whose diameter is sixty cubits: Thus a stone and an interval, in the outward circle, make three squares; two allotted to the stone, one to the interval: This general design may be seen in the seven stones now remaining at the grand entrance.

The stones of the outward circle are four cubits broad, two thick, and nine high; on the top of every two of them, are placed head-stones, as imposts or cornices; these imposts are six cubits long, two broad, and one and a half high; the uprights diminish a little every way, so as at the top to be but three cubits and a half broad, whereby the imposts project over the uprights, both within and without. In its perfection, the outward circle consisted of sixty stones, viz. thirty uprights and thirty imposts; of these seventeen uprights are left standing, eleven contiguous to the grand entrance, and five imposts upon them; another upright leans on a stone of the inner circle; there are six more lying on the ground,

ground, whole, or in pieces; there is but one impost more in its proper place, and but two more lying on the ground; so that twenty-two are carried away by rude and sacrilegious hands.

Five cubits inwards there is another circle of lesser stones. The stones of this are truly parallelograms; their proportion is two cubits broad, one thick, and four and a half high, and were forty in number: but nineteen are left, eleven standing in situ. The walk between these two circles is three hundred paces in circumference.

Having passed the second circle, you behold the Cell, or Aditum, which is an ellipsis: it is composed of trilithons, two uprights, and one impost; they are five in number, and still remain. Each trilithon stands independent of its number; they also diminish to the top, which takes off from their weight. The tenons, or mortoises, are particularly formed, being about ten inches and a half in diameter, and resembling half an egg rather than an hemisphere, and so effectually keep both uprights and imposts from luxations. Lord Winchelsea and the Doctor took a walk upon one of these trilithons, but it was thought a frightful situation.

The whole number of stones is thus computed: the great oval consisted of ten uprights; the inner, with the altar, of twenty; the great circle of thirty; the inner of forty. These,
with

with five imposts of the great oval, thirty of the great circle, and some more broken and scattered, completed the temple, making in all one hundred and forty stones.

In the reign of Henry VIII. a tin tablet was found here, inscribed with strange characters.— This was lost, which if understood, might have discovered something very curious.

Dr. Stukely observed, half a mile north of Stonehenge, and across the valley, a hippodrome, or horse-course; it is included between two ditches running parallel east and west; they are three hundred and fifty feet asunder: it is one hundred thousand feet long.

The barrows round this monument are numerous and remarkable, being generally bell fashion; yet is their great variety in their diameters, and their manner of composition. These were single sepulchres, as appeared from many that were opened. On the west side of one was an entire segment, made from center to circumference; it was good earth quite through, except a coat of chalk, of about two feet thick, covering it quite over, under the turf. Hence appears the manner of making these barrows, which was to dig up the turf for a great ways round, till the barrow was brought to its intended bulk; then, with the chalk dug out of the surrounding ditch, they powdered it all over. At the center
was

was found a skeleton perfect, of a reasonable size, and with the head lying northward. On opening a double barrow, the composition was thus: after the turf was taken off, there appeared a layer of chalk, and then fine garden mould. About three feet below the surface was a layer of flints, humouring the convexity of the barrow; this being a foot thick, rested on a layer of soft mould, in which was inclosed an urn, full of bones: The urn was of unbaked clay, of a dark reddish colour, and crumbled into small pieces; it had been rudely wrought, with small mouldings round the verge, and other circular channels on the outside: The bones had been burnt; the collar-bone, and one side of the under jaw, were entire. There was a large quantity of female ornaments mixed with the bones, as beads of divers colours, many of them amber, with holes to string them; and many of the button fort were covered with metal.

Having now given an account of this curious fragment of British antiquity, we shall in the next section proceed to a description of Ambresbury, Wilton, Longford, Fonthill, and Wardour, the elegant seats of the Duke of Queensberry, the Earls of Pembroke and Radnor, William Beckford, Esq. and Lord Arundell.

S E C T. V.

A DESCRIPTION OF

AMBRESBURY, WILTON, LONGFORD,
FONTHILL, AND WARDOUR.

DR. Stukely thinks it probable, the town of Ambresbury took its name from its vicinity to Stonehenge, which was originally called Ambres, or Main Ambres ; which, he tells us, signified anointed or consecrated stones. Let this be as it will, Elfrida, to expiate the murder of Edward the Confessor, founded a monastery here, in 980. In the reign of Henry II. 1177, the nuns were expelled for incontinence, and others from Font Everand, in Normandy, introduced in their stead ; it continued in a flourishing state till the Reformation, when it shared the fate of the other monastic institutions.

The town is pleasantly situated upon the river Avon ; it has the appearance of antiquity ; and some good inns, much frequented by those who go to see Stonehenge, or the Duke's house and gardens. This seat was designed by Inigo Jones, and finished by his scholar Webb. There are many fine improvements made in the gardens, which

which are very beautiful; through them the Avon sweetly meanders. Over this river is built a bridge, with a delightful room in the Chinese taste. Here in this happy retreat, the late Duke and Dutcheſs of Queensberry paſſed their time, in that calmneſs and innocence, which alone conſtitute true felicity. While others, of leſs abilities and virtue, were eager after places and penſions, the Duke was dealing out his beneſicence to the indigent; and his noble conſort rivalling him in acts of humanity. This illuſtrious pair patronized the modeſt Gay, and at laſt paid a ſingular regard to his memory in Weſtminſter Abbey. On this occaſion, ſays Pope,

Bleſt be the great, for thoſe they take away,
And thoſe they leave me—for they left me Gay!
Left me to ſee neglected genius bloom,
Neglected die! and tell it on his tomb:
Of all thy blameleſs life, the ſole return
My verſe, and Queensb'ry weeping o'er thy urn.

LONGFORD CASTLE,

THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF RADNOR,

Was formerly a place of ſome ſtrength, the only approach to it having been by a draw-bridge over a deep mote ſupplied by an inlet from the river Avon, on the banks of which it is ſituated. It was built by the Marchionefs Dowager of Northampton,

ampton, and was occasionally Queen Elizabeth's residence, when she took the diversion of hunting in the adjoining park of Clarendon.

In the civil war it was a garrison for the king, and surrendered upon articles to Oliver Cromwell, as appears by his letter on that occasion to Speaker Lenthall, published by order of the House of Commons. It has since undergone so many and great alterations, that nothing almost remains but its form, which is very singular, being a triangle flanked with large circular towers, inclosing a court of similar shape, angled by three turrets containing stone stair-cases. The apartments are commodious, though not large, elegantly fitted up, and furnished. The pictures are numerous, and (we may say) shew the judgment of the collectors; for some of the first and most admired productions of the celebrated schools of painting are to be here seen. Among which it is unnecessary to point out to the Connoisseur the Morning and Evening of Claude Lorain; the Passage of the Red Sea, and the Adoration of the Golden Calf, by Nicholas Poussin; St. Sebastian, the joint performance of Michael Angelo and Sebastiano del Piombo; or the Holy Family, by Ludovico Carracci. A most perfect piece of sculpture in steel has been lately added to this collection—a Chair, executed at, and presented to the Emperor Rodolphus II. by the city of Augsburgh, about two hundred years since: It contains the Unity of the Roman
F Empire

Empire from its rise, after the destruction of Troy, through a long succession of ages, in a great number of compartments in miniature, of wonderful accuracy and execution, the great part of which are easily distinguished by the classic spectator: It was placed by the Emperor at Prague, where it remained till the siege, and sacking of that city, in the last century: It is in high preservation, and a very striking instance of the perfection, in so early times, of an art for which the inhabitants of Augsburgh are noticed by Historians as still remarkable.

The gardens and park are laid out in the modern taste, and afford many pleasing scenes, being well wooded and watered.

WILTON HOUSE,

BELONGING TO THE EARLS OF PEMBROKE,

Is well known through Europe, to every Connoisseur in the polite arts. The furniture is the richest that could be procured, being the productions of the greatest Geniuses in sculpture and painting.

The house was begun in the reign of Henry VIII. upon the ruins of a suppressed monastery; the great quadrangle was finished in that of Edward VI. and Hans Holbein designed the porch. The hall side being burnt down about eighty years ago, was rebuilt very sumptuously.

In

In the court, before the front, stands a column of white Egyptian granite, with a statue of Venus on the top of it; extremely fine, and worthy attention: It is the same that was set up before the temple of Venus Genetrix, by Julius Cæsar.

In one of the niches of a pedestal, in the inner court, is a statue of Venus picking a thorn out of her foot; the turn of the body is inimitable, and the expression of pain in her countenance, fine.

The hall is fifty feet by twenty-eight, and contains a vast profusion of statues, bustos, and basso relievos. Here are beautiful copies of Venus de Medicis, and Apollo Belvidere, by Wilton: This artist has omitted the Cupids belonging to the first. Also a Faun dancing a Child upon her foot. The Garden of the Hesperides, in Greek mosaic taseled work. Venus riding on the sea in a couch-shell, drawn by two dolphins, and attended by cupids; in the clouds is her chariot, and doves.

The tomb of Epaphroditus.

In the old billiard room, is a statute of Bacchus adorned with poppies: he has a cup in his hand. The statues of Marcus Antonius the orator, and of Venus.

In the white marble table room (so called from a table ten feet eight inches long, four feet six inches wide, and four inches thick) is a curious statue of Isis, with the lotus on her head. This Goddess invented the manner of making bread: the lotus is farinaceous, and was used originally in Egypt for that purpose.

In the new dining room, are some excellent paintings by Michael Angelo, Rembrandt, and Rosa di Tivoli, Vandyke, and Salvator Rosa.

In the billiard room, and hunting room, are a great number of bustos and statues.

In the cube room, is a fine jasper agate table, and on it a nuptial vase, exhibiting the whole ceremony of a Greek wedding.

On a marble table, from Mount Edgumbe in Cornwall, is an ancient Greek altar of Bacchus.

Vandyke has exhausted the powers of his pencil in portraits of Mrs. Killgrew and Mrs. Morton, two of the beauties of the court of Charles II. Here are several pictures of the Pembroke family by Lely and Kneller; and the bottom pannels of this room represent the history of Pembroke's Arcadia, by Signior Tomaso.

In the great room, is the celebrated family picture of the Pembrokes, consisting of ten whole lengths,

lengths, by Vandyke : it is a perfect school of this painter. Here are two large pier glasses, a red Egyptian granite table, and one of lapis lazuli.

In the collonade room, is *The Descent from the Cross*, by Albert Durer : it is one of the very finest pieces in this collection ; it consists of eleven figures, of most capital expression : The bloody body of Christ is wonderfully painted. *Leda and the Swan*, by Leonardo da Vinci, has great merit : Leda is standing upright, and carelessly embracing Jove in the form of a swan ; he looks amorously at her, and she, with great complacency, fixes her eyes on Castor, Pollux, and Clytemnestra, who are just hatched and smiling.

In the corner room, and the closet behind it, are many admirable paintings by the best masters.

In the stone hall is a frieze, representing, in alto relievo, the Story of Niobe and her Children.

Another relievo shew that ancient manner of writing among the Greeks, in the infancy of the art, called *Boustrophedon*.

A drunken Silenus in relievo : *Ægle* is painting his face with a mulberry.

Cleopatra with the Asp, in a covered vase.

The black marble table room (so called from a table eleven feet nine inches long, four feet two inches wide, and four inches thick). Here are some good paintings, as, Calista bathing, by Peschi ; Jephthah's Vow, seven figures, by Flaminio Tori ; Venus leading Cupid, by Alessandro Veronese ; a statue of Shakespeare, by Scheemakers : the lines on the scroll are,

Life's but a walking shadow,
a poor player;
Who struts and frets his hour
upon the stage
And then is heard no more.

In Lord Herbert's dining room, is a bison of Cecrops and his wife.

A Nativity, by Carlo Cignani.

Hagar looking on the Angel, (on copper,) by Buzzi.

A Battle Piece, by Lucatelli.

In the little lobby, is a curious model of a seventy-gun ship, called the Old Hampton Court.

In the bugle room are several bustos,

We

We must not omit the garden front, which is one hundred and ninety four feet long, and justly esteemed one of the best pieces of architecture, by Inigo Jones.

The Collection of Medals belonging to this family is of prodigious value, and contains complete series of almost every ancient nation, in gold, silver, copper, and mixed metals. They are not at Wilton, but repositied in the Bank of England. They have been engraved, and make a thick quarto, published by Robson.

It would be incompatiable with the narrow limits of this Guide, to be more particular in recounting the antiquities and curiosities of this palace; especially as a very excellent account, illustrated with twenty-five beautiful plates, engraved by Gressie, has been lately published, and sold by Mr. Easton, in Salisbury, in a manner which has received the approbation of the best Connoisseurs.

MR. BECKFORD's SEAT,

AT FONTHILL,

Is an object worthy the attention of a curious traveller. A few years ago the house was, by an accidental fire, burnt down in three hours; all the rich furniture was consumed, and an

organ, valued at five thousand pounds. The whole loss was estimated at thirty thousand pounds, and only six thousand were insured.

However, it has since been rebuilt in an elegant taste. The surrounding plantations are very beautiful, and the gardens well laid out.

WARDOUR CASTLE.

Lord Arundell has lately finished, under the direction of Mr. Payne, a most magnificent palace at Wardour, about half a mile distant from the ruins of the old castle. In point of grandeur, and beauty of situation, it is scarcely to be equalled by any in this island.

The stair-case rises in the center of the house from an octagon of forty-five feet in diameter, and is enlightened by a noble sky-light dome. This stair-case is, perhaps, the finest in Europe.

S E C T. VI.

Of the SALISBURY INFIRMARY.

THE foundation of the Salisbury Infirmary was a bequest of 500*l.* left by the late Lord Feverham, to the first public charity of this kind, that should be set on foot in the county of Wilts. The nobility and gentry gave every possible encouragement to so laudable a scheme, and the subscriptions arose, in a short time, to a considerable sum. A temporary Infirmary was opened in Fisherton, where numbers have been daily relieved; and a new one is now built not far from it. There is no friend to humanity but ought to encourage this extensive charity:—The pleasing reflection of having it in one's power, at a small expence, of having numbers of poor, indigent persons cured, must be very great to a good mind: Parishes particularly ought to subscribe, as thereby their sick poor will more speedily and more effectually be healed, than they possibly can at home.

The following rules relating to Subscribers and Patients, are necessary to be generally known.

SUB-

SUBSCRIBERS.

A benefactor of 20l. or an annual subscriber of one guinea, may recommend one in-patient in the year, and no more ; but out-patients as many as they please. A benefactor of 50l. or an annual subscriber of two guineas, shall, in a year, recommend two in-patients. But an annual subscriber of five guineas, shall recommend as many in-patients, in the year, as he pleases, provided he has but two in the Infirmary at once.—Any person from home, may depute another to recommend in his stead.—Every subscriber not living in, or near Salisbury, is desired to name some inhabitant of that city, to pay his subscription. All subscriptions, at whatever time made, are deemed to commence from the first of September. Recommendations from subscribers in arrear, are not received.

PATIENTS.

Patients recommended from distant parts, are to bring a short state of their case, drawn up by some physician, surgeon, or apothecary, (post paid.) No woman big with child ; no child under seven years old, except in extraordinary cases, such as fractures, stone, or where couching, trepanning, amputation, or other operations are necessary to be performed in the Infirmary. None disordered in their senses, suspected to have the small-pox, itch, ulcers in the legs, cancers,
con-

consumptions, dropfies, epilepsies, are received as in-patients. No soldier to be admitted as an in-patient, until his officer has engaged to pay his subsistence-money; except soldiers on furlough.

Patients are discharged, and admitted, every Saturday, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock; none are admitted after twelve o'clock, nor can be after one, because the committee is then adjourned.

Here follow the forms of recommending a patient, or deputing another to recommend, during absence.

SALISBURY INFIRMARY.

Day of 17

Gentlemen,

I recommend to your examination, A. B. of the parish of who, I am well satisfied, is a real object of charity, and destitute of friends to procure advice and medicines; and I desire may be admitted an patient of the Salisbury Infirmary, if there are no circumstances in case prohibited by the rules of the society.

*I am, Gentlemen,
Your humble servant,*

To Secretary.

Age. - - - -
Distemper. - -
How long ill. -

FORM

FORM OF DEPUTATION.

To the Governors of the Salisbury Infirmary.

Day of 17

Gentlemen,

I hereby authorize A. B. to recommend patients for me, and in my right, during my absence from home; and unless any recommendation of his, in my name, shall happen to be precluded by one signed by myself, or by my revocation of this, or should be inconsistent with the rules, I desire it may be accepted, as if it come immediately from me.

He who is thus deputed, is to recommend patients in this form :

Day of 17

Gentlemen,

I recommend to your examination of the parish of who, I am well satisfied, is a real object of charity, and destitute of friends to procure advice and medicines; and I desire may be admitted an patient of the Salisbury Infirmary, if there be no circumstances in case prohibited by the rules of the society.

I send this for, and in the right of A. B. Esq. (who is absent from home) pursuant to the authority by him given to me,

Gentlemen,

Your humble servant,

G. D.

No

No security-money is required by the Governors of the Infirmary, either for the removal of distant in-patients, or for burial in case of death; but it is expected, that the friends of such patients as die in the Infirmary, or the officers of the parishes to which they belong, will either remove the corpse, or defray the expences attending the funeral, if buried by the society; which expences are so contrived as not to exceed half-a-guinea. But in case such patients, as live at a distance, are not removed, on their discharge, after due notice given, an order will be made to send them home at the parish expence, if their relations cannot afford to pay it.

Each patient is be sent with a proper change of linen. —

AN ACCOUNT OF
The DAYS and HOURS of the Post
Coming in and going out of Salisbury.

POST GOES OUT OF SALISBURY TO LONDON,
THROUGH

Andover
Basingstoke
Hertford Bridge
Stains

} Every evening, at half
past six o'clock, except
Saturday.

GOES OUT TO

Heytesbury
Westbury
Devizes
Marlborough
Trowbridge
Bradford
Bath
Bristol
Warminster
Frome
Shepton-Mallet
Wells, &c. &c.

} Every morning at eleven
o'clock, except Sunday

GOES OUT TO

Winchester
Romsey
New Forest
Southampton
Guernsey
Jersey
Isle of Wight
Gosport
Portsmouth

Every morning at eleven
o'clock, except Sunday.

GOES OUT TO

Cornwall
Devonshire
Somerset
Dorset

Every morning at nine
o'clock, except Monday.

N.B. All Letters for the Western Mail must be put into the
Office before nine o'clock the preceding evening.

COMES IN FROM LONDON, THROUGH

Stains

Hertford Bridge

Basingstoke

Andover

Every morning at eight
o'clock, except Monday

COMES IN FROM BRISTOL, THROUGH

Bath

Bradford

Trowbridge

Devizes

Westbury

Warminster

Heytesbury

Wells

Shepton-Mallet

Frome, &c. &c.

Every morning at twelve
o'clock, except Sunday.

COMES IN FROM

Portsmouth

Gosport

Isle of Wight

Guernsey

Jersey

Southampton

New Forest

Winchester

Romsey

Every morning at twelve
o'clock, except Sunday.

COMES

COMES IN FROM

Poole
 Winborne
 Cranborne
 Christchurch
 Ringwood
 Fordingbridge

Every morning at twelve
 o'clock, except Sunday.

COMES IN FROM

Cornwall
 Devonshire
 Somerset
 Dorset

Every afternoon at six
 o'clock, except Satur-
 day.

A LIST OF

The COACHES, WAGGONS, and CARRIAGES;

With the Places where they Inn, and the
Days they set out.

ALPHABETICALLY DIGESTED.

Andover Carrier.

Tarrant, comes to the Woolpack, Monday
night : Returns Tuesday morning ten o'clock.

Ambsbury.

Cove, comes to the Woolpack, Tuesday,
Thursday, and Saturday mornings : Returns the
same days at noon.

Hayter, comes to the Chough, Saturday morn-
ing : Returns the same day at noon.

Boyton, Codford, and Stockton.

Alford, comes to the King's Head, Tuesday
morning : Returns the same day at one o'clock.

Bulford, Durrington, and Everly.

Maton, comes to the Chough, Tuesday and
Saturday : Returns the same days at noon.

Broughton.

Bear, comes to the Three Tuns, Monday
evening : Returns Tuesday morning.

Barford.

Muslewhite, comes to the Maidenhead, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday: Returns the same days.

Broad Chalk.

Bennet, comes to the Maidenhead, Tuesday and Saturday: Returns the same days.

Bath and Bristol.

A Coach from the Red Lion, Tuesday and Friday, at eight o'clock in the morning: Returns Wednesday and Saturday, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

A Mail Coach from the Black Horse (with a guard all the way) to Bath and Bristol, every day at noon, Sunday excepted.

Bleck and Lye's Waggon, from the Red Lion, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings: Returns Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings.

Osborne's Waggon, comes to the Sun, Fisherton, Monday and Friday evening: Returns Tuesday and Saturday.

Bradford and Trowbridge.

Barge's comes to the Cart Wheel, every Monday: Returns Tuesday morning ten o'clock.

Cranborne.

Read, comes to the Goat, Tuesday and Saturday mornings: Returns the same days at noon.

Christchurch.

Joy, goes from the Roe Buck, every Wednesday and Sunday mornings at nine o'clock: Returns Thursday and Monday mornings.

Donhead.

Short, comes to the Chough, Monday evening: Returns Tuesday morning at ten o'clock.

Devizes.

Maton, comes to the Goat, Thursday evening: Returns Friday morning early.

Downton.

Chalk, comes to the Wheat Sheaf, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings: Returns the same days at noon.

Dorchester, Exeter, and Plymouth.

A Mail Coach, from the White Hart (with a guard all the way) to Exeter, every morning at eight o'clock.

A Post Coach, from the White Hart to Exeter, through Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, &c. every morning (Sunday excepted) at ten o'clock.

A Dili-

A Diligence, from the White Hart to Exeter, every night about eight o'clock.

Russell's Waggon, sets out from the Goat, for London, Sunday night, Monday morning, Wednesday and Thursday evenings: Returns Tuesday night, Wednesday afternoon, Thursday and Saturday mornings. Goes for Exeter, Plymouth, &c. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights, and Saturday morning.

Iliffe's Waggon, sets out from the Maidenhead, for London, Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at seven o'clock in the evening: Returns Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ten o'clock in the morning. Goes for Exeter at eleven o'clock the same morning.

London.

A Post Coach, from the White Hart. (with a guard) through Andover, every afternoon at four o'clock, Saturday excepted.

A Mail Coach, from the White Hart (with a guard all the way) through Andover, every night at seven o'clock, except Saturday.

A Diligence, from the White Hart, every night about twelve o'clock.

A Light Coach, from the White Hart, through Stockbridge, every morning at five o'clock.

Cook's Post Coach, from the Black Horse, every afternoon at four o'clock, except Saturday.

A Diligence, from the Black Horse, every night at eight o'clock.

A Light Coach, from the Red Lion, every afternoon at four o'clock.

White and Tanner's Waggon, sets out from their warehouse in Milford-Street, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at eight o'clock in the evening: Returns the same mornings at four o'clock.

Melksham.

Haynes, comes to the Bell, Monday evening: Returns Tuesday morning ten o'clock.

Marlborough.

George, comes to the Chough, Monday evening: Returns Tuesday morning nine o'clock.

Manningford.

Phelps, comes to the Woolpack, Monday evening: Returns Tuesday at noon.

Newton-Toney.

Forder, comes to the Chough, Tuesday and Saturday: Returns the same days,

Nether-

Netherbawen, Uphaden, &c.

Buckland, comes to the Chough, Tuesday and Saturday: Returns the same days.

Oxford.

Gibbons, goes from the Sun, Fismerton, Tuesday morning at six o'clock: Returns Friday evening.

Poole, Ringwood, and Wimborne.

Whycher, comes to the Goat, Wednesday: Returns the same day.

Quarley and Ampert.

Burrows, comes to the Crois Keys, Monday evening: Returns Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock.

Romsey, Southampton, and Portsmouth.

A Mail Coach, from the White Hart, (with a guard all the way,) through Romsey, Southampton, Botley, and Titchfield, to Portsmouth and Gosport, every day at noon, Sunday excepted.

Stockman's Waggon, comes to the Cart Wheel, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday: Returns the same days.

A Caravan, from the Shoulder of Mutton, to Southampton, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at five o'clock: Returns the same evenings.

Ringwood, Christchurch, and Poole.

Morgan, comes to the Cart Wheel, Wednesday : Returns the same day.

Elliot, comes to the Three Tuns, Thursday afternoon : Returns Monday morning at five o'clock.

Watkins, comes to the Lamb, Tuesday and Friday : Returns the same days.

Stockbridge and Winchester.

Leach, comes to the Black Horse, Monday and Thursday evenings : Returns Tuesday and Friday mornings at nine o'clock.

Shaftesbury.

Gibbons, goes from the Oxford Arms, every Friday morning at ten o'clock : Returns Saturday.

Heazel, goes from the Star and Garter, every Tuesday at one o'clock in the afternoon, and Saturday morning early : Returns Wednesday at two o'clock in the afternoon, and Saturday evening.

Tidworth.

Edwards, comes to the White Horse, Monday evening : Returns Tuesday morning ten o'clock.

Wilton.

Penny, comes to the Saracen's Head, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings : Returns the same days at two o'clock.



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